

THE NEWS.

Is published every week afternoon, at three o'clock, at the office, southwest corner of Meridian and Circle streets. Price, two cents per copy. Delivered by carriers in any part of the city at the rate of five cents per copy.

For mailing, five dollars per annum, in advance, and fifty cents for six months, and twenty-five cents for three months, or forty-five cents per month.

No advertisements inserted on editorial matter. All communications, whether on business or for publication, must be addressed to the Manager.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY.

THE EVENING NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

We had hoped that the activity manifested in the City Council a few weeks since in regard to a city prison or station house, would have resulted in something. It seems, however, that the project is again to be laid over for future Councils to think about and postpone. This has been the fate of the movement for several years, and now that the necessity for a station house is greater than ever, there is less probability of its being built. The Council voted to receive propositions upon two separate and distinct plans, a foolish idea in the first place, and when the bids were offered voted to postpone the consideration of them. If they are ever examined at all the Council will probably vote that they are too exorbitant, or that the plans are not good, or that the city has no money to spend in that way. Some excuse will be made and the offenders against the city will continue to be herded in that filthy black hole, called the jail, which is no less ruinous to the body than it is to the morals. There is not a single member of the Council who does not know a station house is needed. If there was one, prisoners could be kept something like human beings, not like brutes; mere boys, hardly able to distinguish right from wrong in the plainest cases, would not be thrown into the society of abandoned criminals, and there would be no need of voting public money to the Young Men's Christian Association every little while to provide food and lodgings for destitute strangers. The city has been too long without a station house, and if the present Council has any idea of doing what is right, the members will take up the matter and put it through on a fast line.

The young rough who committed a terrible murder in New York on Saturday night, killing a grocery keeper in cool blood, and under such aggravated circumstances that even in that city threats were made of hanging him, had a keen appreciation of his condition. He understood perfectly what he had done and what the penalty was likely to be, for upon being told that people were all waiting to hang him, he laughed and said "hanging is played out in New York." He cared nothing for having killed a man because he knew that he could escape punishment. His words were only too true. Hanging is not only "played out" in New York, but in many other places, and not only hanging is "played out" but punishment for other crime has gone the same way. The defiant words of this scoundrel furnish a text people may well think about. If hanging was not "played out" in New York, is it likely that he would have been so bold? or if punishment for crime were more certain everywhere, is it likely that so many would recklessly break the laws? The average man has a great regard for consequences, and if he knows that laws are rigorously enforced, he will not be in so great haste to violate them. When hanging is "played out" again in New York the police will not have so much to do.

Mr. SAULSBURY, who represents Delaware in the United States Senate, and who, it is said, has quit drinking, continues to be the champion of the white race. If there is any one thing Mr. Salsbury fears more than another, it is negro domination, and against the possibility of such a thing, he is vigorously working. He made his first speech of the session several weeks ago, in which he briefly stated that he was in favor of white men having something to do with this Government, an opinion which he heartily endorsed and commended him for. After mature deliberation, he has gone a step further, and thinks white men should have it all; a question we do not care to debate with him, as there seems no probability of such a blunder of affairs being brought around. His stand upon this important question is set forth in these brief words, in the Congressional record.

Mr. Salsbury presented a memorial praying for such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States to the white race.

The public debt statement published this morning shows a reduction in the public debt of \$3,983,664.39 during the month of January, and a decrease of \$80,649,971.09 for the eleven months since the inauguration of President Grant. This is all very well, but we hope to see no more such statements for some time to come. Secretary Boutwell has demonstrated that the debt can be paid rapidly. All the good effect desirable from such a course has been gained in silencing the clamor of repudiation, and educating public sentiment both here and abroad. What the people want to see now is a reduction of taxes, not of the principal of the debt. We can better afford to pay interest than heavy taxes, which are not only burdensome in themselves, but are endangering the existence of many branches of trade and manufacture. Let the debt rest.

A singular legal controversy is now in progress in Somerville, Massachusetts. During a recent fire there, a section of hose was thrown across the track of the Fitchburg Railroad, and a train passing cut it in pieces, and stopped the water supply. The fire could not be extinguished, and caused a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars. Suit is now brought against the railroad company for that amount, the town claiming for damages done to the hose, and the underwriters for twenty-two thousand dollars worth of property, which they say could have been saved if the hose had not been cut. The case involves some important points as to the relative rights of corporations, and its termination will be looked for with interest.

The British Government took charge, yesterday, of all the telegraph lines in the Kingdom, and will hereafter run them in connection with the postal department. The various companies have been bought out at an expense of nearly two hundred millions of dollars in gold, and the government proposes to cheaper rates, and introduce many other improvements

and reforms. The advocates for such a state of affairs in this country are many, and are daily becoming more clamorous. Would it not be well for them to wait and see what success the English have? A year or two will make but little difference, and may result in a great deal of benefit.

This social evil is receiving more than the usual amount of attention this winter, and it is probable that from the agitation of the matter some suggestions, valuable in the future, may be drawn. The supporters of the Parisian system of licensing houses of prostitution, are becoming more numerous, while those who believe it a sin to tamper with the evil in any possible manner, seem to be relaxing their opposition. To show what ground the licensing movement has gained in the last two or three years, we give the following remarkable paragraph now going the round of the papers, and which would then have called out the fiercest rebuke and opposition. Now it is copied unheeded:

Cynthia Leonard and "many others" of her sex in Chicago have petitioned the legislative authorities of that city to make no more police raids on houses of prostitution, "inasmuch as such are considered by men to be necessary to the safety and well being of virtuous women, and as every woman of this class, buried or reformed, leaves a vacancy to be filled with a fresh criminal, and, inasmuch as, as a self-supporting class of women, they are better paid for their crimes than they would ordinarily be at an honorable business, and women can not carry on this trade themselves, but must, in all cases, be supported and sustained by men." If arrests must be made and fines inflicted, they ask that the male offenders be fined as much as, if not more than, the women.

This theory—now generally accepted, but once much ridiculed—that suicide is usually the result of insanity, never received stronger proof than in a case which has just taken place in Illinois. A farmer, worth a handsome sum and highly respected, shot himself on Sunday morning from a fear that he would choke to death from a swelling in the throat, with which he had been afflicted for many years. Could insanity go further than that? A man voluntarily seeks a violent death in the fear that natural causes will soon put an end to his existence. He kills himself to escape death.

The Hamburg Red River Rebellion.

(St. Paul Correspondence Chicago Republican.)

The world ought to know something about the "Red River Rebellion." It is the best worked up humbug of the day, except the Cardiff Giant, and this would have been exploded long ago as it is further exploded by the ingenious artists who devised "Old Gypsum" had located him at some remote point in Montana, and had displayed the same skill in working him up that they and their Red River rivals did, their experiment might have been successful up to this time. The Red River rebellion has been nothing but a newspaper sensation. It has never approached the dimensions of a respectable sized riot. The French half breeds, about three hundred in number, were afraid that they were to lose the lands on which they have been squatters, when the sale of the Hudson Bay Company's franchises to the Dominion should be consummated. In this fear, not out of hostility to the Dominion Government, nor from a desire for annexation (for they do not know what it means), nor because they want to be independent, for they do not know how to defend their homesteads from being alienated. The new Canadian Governor went there, and they regarded him as the New York anti-renters formerly regarded a sheriff with a writ of ejectment pinned to his coat collar. They ordered him to keep off their farms; and as he had neither troops nor police, they kept him off. There have never been, by the way, any British troops in the settlement. Reil, the leader of the mob of half breeds, is such merely by accident, and because he can write, an accomplishment which none of the rest possess. The rioters have been incited and encouraged by Jo Rolette, a Minnesota half breed, who lives at Pembina, and a man named Stutsman, who also lives there. These men seem to have engaged in an intrigue to make something out of the half breeds, but they have failed for the want of materials.

A regiment or two of Canadian troops will probably be sent up there in the spring, to Lake Superior, Red River, etc. It will be a long, difficult and expensive expedition. But probably a less number of troops, or even three or four companies, would be effectual for the purpose of ending all resistance to law, of which there has been little or none as yet.

Crime in Ireland.

Crime in Ireland is exceptional, like everything in that extraordinary country. The judicial statistics for 1868 have just been published, and notwithstanding Fenian outrages and Orange riots, and the disestablishment of the Irish church, we learn that the entire number of indictable offenses was only 3,490, being 4.14, or 86 per cent less than the number (14,338), in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1867. Of the indictable offenses returned by the police and not disposed of summarily, treasonable and seditious offenses, offenses against property, riots, assaults, indictable bodily harm, and other assaults, are the most conspicuous and frequent. Yet of the offenses against property there is a much smaller number than in a corresponding portion of the population in England and Wales; and even with respect to attempts to murder, shooting at, wounding, slaying, etc., to do bodily harm, and manslaughter, the Irish statistics are more favorable than the English. In the minor cases of indictable offenses (determined summarily) a similar proportion is observed. The number of such offenses was, in Ireland, in 1867, 15 per cent less than the number in an equal portion of the population in England and Wales. There was also less theft, and of crimes indicating a low moral tone, such as aggravated assaults on women and children, than in England and Wales. On the other hand, there is a greater prevalence of malicious offenses in Ireland, and of the less serious offenses reported by the police and disposed of summarily, there was a decrease in Ireland of 20,060 in 1868, as compared with 1867; but still an excess of 120,291 over the number in England among an equal population. This excess, however, may fairly be attributed to the superior vigilance of the police in Ireland, which is twice as numerous in proportion to the population as it is in England and Wales. These minor Irish offenses, it should be noted, are mostly drunkenness, offenses against acts of Parliament, such as ways act, pawnbroker's act, revenue laws, etc., and against vagrant laws and common assaults. In short, the comparison of the criminal classes in Ireland with those in England and Wales exhibits the very satisfactory result, that notwithstanding the large number of police in Ireland, the number of criminal classes, other than vagrants and rascals, known to the police in 1868 was only 10,220, being less than one-half the number in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1867.

Expensive Demonstration.

The Paris Figaro, speaking of the Victor Noir demonstration on the 12th instant, says that, at a moderate calculation, 150,000 workmen lost a day and a half. Many stores were closed, and those that kept open only incurred still greater losses. These come the losses experienced by the business public generally, to which add extra cost for the police and military called out on extra duty. The result is a definite loss to the city of Paris of some 2,000,000 francs, or \$400,000 in gold.

Caprice.

She hung her cape at the window, "If he goes by," she said, "He will look at me, I know." And when he lifts his hand, I shall be looking to see, And he will bow to me, I know."

The robin sang a love sweet song, The young man raised his head, The maiden turned away and blushed. "I am a fool," she said, And went on brooding in silk. A pink eyed rabbit, white as milk.

The young man uttered slowly, By the house three times that day, She took her bird from the window; "He need not look this way," She sat at her piano long, And sighed, and played a death and song.

But when the day was done, she said, "I wish that he would come!" Remember, Mary, if he calls To-night, I'm not at home. So when he rang, she went—the elf—She went and let him in herself.

They sang full long together, Their songs love sweet, death sad; The robin woke from his slumber, And sang out, clear and glad. "Now go!" she softly said, "This late," And followed him—to latch the gate.

He took the ribbon from her hair, While, "You shall not!" she said; He closed her hand within his own, And while her tears were falling, Her will was darkened in the eclipse Of blinding love upon his lips.

—W. D. Howells.

"SCRAFS."

Vanderbilt won't make a will.

Pennsylvania has a Peace Society.

Chattanooga is to have a \$150,000 hotel.

Chinese idols are now sold in New York.

A Fenian Congress is called to meet in New York in April.

The Utica horse cars will hereafter make no trips on Sunday.

Three Arab chiefs lately supped with Napoleon at the Tuilleries.

Twelve thousand pupils attend private schools in New York city.

Philadelphia has \$12,000,000 invested in two hundred miles of street railway.

Capital punishment for boys—Being obliged to sit between two girls at school.

The late George D. Prentice wrote a neat round hand, and always used a pencil.

A "Colored Immigration Aid Association" has been organized at Little Rock, Arkansas.

When they want to see a little fun in Alabama, they pour a pint of whiskey down a mule.

Russians are said to have invented nothing but a peculiar pen-urn and ready-made cigarettes.

"Divorce, alimony and the children." That's what a great many women want nowadays.

On the St. Louis river, in Minnesota, is found what is probably the largest bed of slate in the world.

A New York base ball furnishing dealer has ordered 24,900 bats from a Maine firm for the coming season.

Cleveland has 844 liquor saloons, 40 houses of ill-fame, 16 assignation houses, and 13 gambling saloons.

The Boston Journal says that quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low.

A Mississippi farmer says that the idea that crows are not good to eat is all bosh. He finds them superior to the hen.

Senator Cameron has just fallen heir to \$1,000,000 by the death of his father-in-law, James McCormick, of Harrisburg.

The selectmen of a Connecticut town advertise a reward of \$25 for the return of a hearse "with the body of the thief inside."

A youngster inquired at one of the Dexter, Me., drug stores the other day for "something to make angle worms dead in the baby."

"How I would like to be Rothschild," said a poverty-stricken Bohemian. "How I would like to be even the Cashier," said his friend.

A clergyman in Belvidere, New Jersey, refused, one day last week, to marry a young couple because they had only "sparked" one week.

Maryland has three hundred and seventy-three square miles of oyster beds, ninety-two of which are closely covered, and the rest scattering.

An industrious old man in Eastern Chicago, whose early education was neglected, has put out a sign announcing, "Go in out whitewash in done in here."

Dr. J. Mott Smith, formerly of Lansingburg, New York, has been made Minister of Finance by the King of the Sandwich Islands. He draws \$5,000 per annum in gold.

The famed organ-grinders have disappeared from the street corners in New York, and the original Italian dispensers of hand-organ music have their own again.

A Maine paper enthusiastically describes the courage of one of its subscribers, who cut a hole in his burning store and pulled out twenty-seven arkins of butter with his feet, before it had melted.

A "doctor" who was introduced at a trial in Richmond, Virginia, when had pressed for an explanation of what an incised wound is, said, "It is a wound that is deeper in some parts than in others." He was permitted to stand down.

The wife of a Boston man ran away to Denver, about two months ago, and the other day telegraphed her husband to send money for her to come home with her. He replied, "Don't cut your visit short on my account," and she is in Denver yet.

The only benefit that California has yet got from the railroad that she will own is a six young men from Sacramento came East in a body, got married and took their wives back, all in four weeks—that something like the raid of the Romans on the Sabine women.

Junius Henri Browne is becoming more cynical than ever. After speaking of the way New York imitates Paris, he says: "If we could only imitate the French capital in one of its bloody revolutions, thereby reducing our vote-and-rotte-vote-er population, Paris would not have signed in vain."

It is reported that a distiller has been found in Patoka, Indiana, who belongs to church; asks a blessing at table; uses the quick fermentation; when he sings, faces the window, looks at the distillery and starts, "Come, thou fount of every blessing," and votes the Radical ticket."—[Sentinel.]

"How many genders are there?" asked a school master. "Three, six," promptly replied little blue eyes, "masculine, feminine and neuter." "Pray give me an example of each," said the master. "Why, you are masculine, because you are a man; and I feminine, because I am a girl." "Very well, proceed." "I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon on Mr. Jenkins is neuter, because he's an old bachelor."

Mrs. Miller, a widow lady of Wexford county, Michigan, was left alone, seven years ago, with a large family of small children in the new regions of that county. She has since raised her own crops, kept her family comfortably, and is bringing a good farm into use.

An essay on "lying symptoms" was read at a recent session of the Chicago academy of medicine, in which the author maintained that it is easier to find out what ails an infant than an adult, for though the former can not talk, it also can not play the hypocrite.

A machinist at a Massachusetts paper mill, last Wednesday, was caught in the shafting, and made probably some three hundred revolutions before the wheel could be stopped. Luckily and strangely, no bones were broken, and he is now doing well.

It is reported that there is a physician in active practice in Ohio who has not in his library a single medical work published during the last twenty years. And he resides in a country town, where he has no opportunity to visit public libraries.

William Mosher, who committed suicide at Montpelier, the other day, went there drunk and on visiting his sweetheart was very properly dismissed by her. He thereupon took vitriol. He was forty years of age and died in terrible suffering.

A Baltimore correspondent writes that the City Council proposes giving John Kitta, one hundred years of age, and the oldest citizen, a pension of fifteen dollars a month, adding, "He is active and lobbies his own bill."

The will of Bernard Maguire, hotel keeper, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Tuesday, contained bequests amounting to \$40,500 to Catholic institutions in that city. This was his entire estate.

It is a beautiful custom in some Oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the wind, these being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.

The walls of Constantinople, completed fifteen centuries ago by the Emperor Theodosius, are to be pulled down, and their stones employed in various municipal improvements.

The Bey of Tunis, determined to maintain his credit, has imprisoned all the jewelers of his capital and closed their stores, because they have refused to trust him any more.

The Maine Legislature is made of fifty-seven farmers, fifteen lawyers, twenty-seven merchants, sixteen mechanics, twelve lumbermen, two priests and one apothecary.

A showman in Omaha exhibits one of his eyes, preserved in a bottle, which he tells the audience "was gouged out in a free fight in the early days of this yere town."

Over a thousand houses have been built in Charlotte, North Carolina, since the war, and yet the population is increasing so rapidly that more will soon be necessary.

The Detroit Free Press says no stone giants have been dug up lately, and it is probable that the trade in this line is dead.

The construction of iron buildings is said to be largely on the increase in the leading American cities.

The largest vineyard in California has 306,000 vines, covering four hundred and fifty acres.

Paris talks of establishing free doctors, their salaries being paid by the city.

Twelve of Iowa's Senators and twenty-seven Representatives were soldiers.

Economical spiritualists in Michigan save a parson's fee by marrying themselves.

New Orleans owed the Gas Company on the first of December \$330,352.43.

"What her Face Said" is the title of a new novel announced in London.

Arkansas makes a loud call for school teachers and blacksmiths.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

A woollen manufactory is talked of in Denver.

A paper mill has been established in Colorado.

The nail factory hands at Terre Haute are on a strike.

Brigham Young is putting up a foundry for casting cannon.

They have a "Butcher's Protective Brotherhood" out in San Francisco.

A general strike is threatened among the colliers at Bolton, England.

New York has nearly 1,000 shoe clerks, whose average weekly earnings are about fifteen dollars.

The Messrs. Fairbanks, scale makers at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, consume three million feet of lumber yearly.

The Washington Co-operative Grocery Association, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, has suspended for lack of patronage.

It is reported that the Baldwin locomotive works, of Philadelphia, will shortly be removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The number of subordinate Unions now working under the jurisdiction of the Bricklayers' National Union is seventy-six.

The carpet weavers of Philadelphia are making slow progress towards settling their strike. Two new shops have gone out this week.

The strike among the Lanarkshire (Scotland) puddlers has now lasted nearly a month, and as yet there is no evidence that either side will speedily give in.

The Newark hatters, who a few days ago struck for higher wages, have reconsidered their movement and resumed work. A few shops acceded to the demands of the strikers.

One hundred and fifty workmen at the cutlery works of the J. Russell manufacturing company at Greenfield, Massachusetts, have struck on account of a reduction in wages.

The Hartford carpet company has declared a semi-annual dividend of twelve per cent, making twenty-four per cent for the year, on a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Philadelphia has more than fifty large shoe manufacturers, who employ 500 workmen, disburse nearly \$500,000 in good times, and sell annually between \$7,000,000 and \$9,000,000 worth of goods.

The ship Alpha, recently sailed from Liverpool for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, having on board between twenty and thirty selected girls, who are to take situations as female servants when they arrive.

Several of the large manufactories in Bridgeport, Conn., have been closed to visitors during working hours, owing to the number of visitors having become so great as to seriously interfere with business.

Statistics show that in London alone 100,000 railway servants, 20,951 post office officials, 24,000 cabmen and omnibus men, 300,000 publicans and beer shopkeepers, and many other classes are required to work on Sundays.

There are upward of eighty branches of business at which females are regularly employed. The best paid operatives are barbers and telegraph operators—the former earning from \$5 to \$17, and the latter from \$9 to \$15 per week.

A colony, composed of the most part of mechanics and laborers residing in the Nineteenth Ward of New York city, is in process of formation. The colonists, who go to Iowa, will be ready to set out upon their journey early next spring.

Phoenixville, one of the industrial centers of Pennsylvania, is one of the most prosperous towns in that State, and the secret of its prosperity is the fact that there are three rolling-mills there, employing from 1,200 to 1,400 men, and paying out \$70,000 per month.

The colored working-men in the city of New York are classified as follows: 50 engineers, 400 waiters, 7 basket makers, 32 tobacco twistors, 50 barbers, 22 cabinetmakers and carpenters, 14 masons and bricklayers, 15 smelters and refiners, 2 rollers and 6 molders, 500 longshoremen, and 24 printers.

The strike of the Erie Railway employes is at an end, and with it has come the dissolution of their association. A committee of the strikers, who waited on Superintendent Rucker were informed that not a man of them would be taken back as long as the society existed. A meeting was held, and the business of the society was wound up.

The California Labor Exchange in San Francisco makes the following exhibit for the twenty months of its existence, ending December 31, 1869: Men employed, 16,650; women employed, 5,755; in all, 22,405. This number is only for persons registered on the books. There are some 5,000 other persons employed of whom no record was made.

There are 3,500 colored seamen engaged in the mercantile marine service, sailing to and from the port of New York. The aggregate amount of wages earned by these men is \$1,200,000 per annum, which, added to the wealth of the great commercial entrepot of the Union, indicates the importance and value attached to that class of working-men to the community.

The New York Cabinet Makers' Society is probably the strongest trades' union, numerically, in the country. The books show the names of 2,600 members, 1,500 of whom are square on the books. The average wages of these men is from \$16 to \$18 per week, the very best hands earning from \$20 to \$21. The Insurance Association, organized in connection with the society, numbers 800 members, with a fund of \$4,500.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

TERMS: FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

ADVERTISING: FIVE CENTS PER LINE.

FOR THE YEAR: FIFTY DOLLARS.

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